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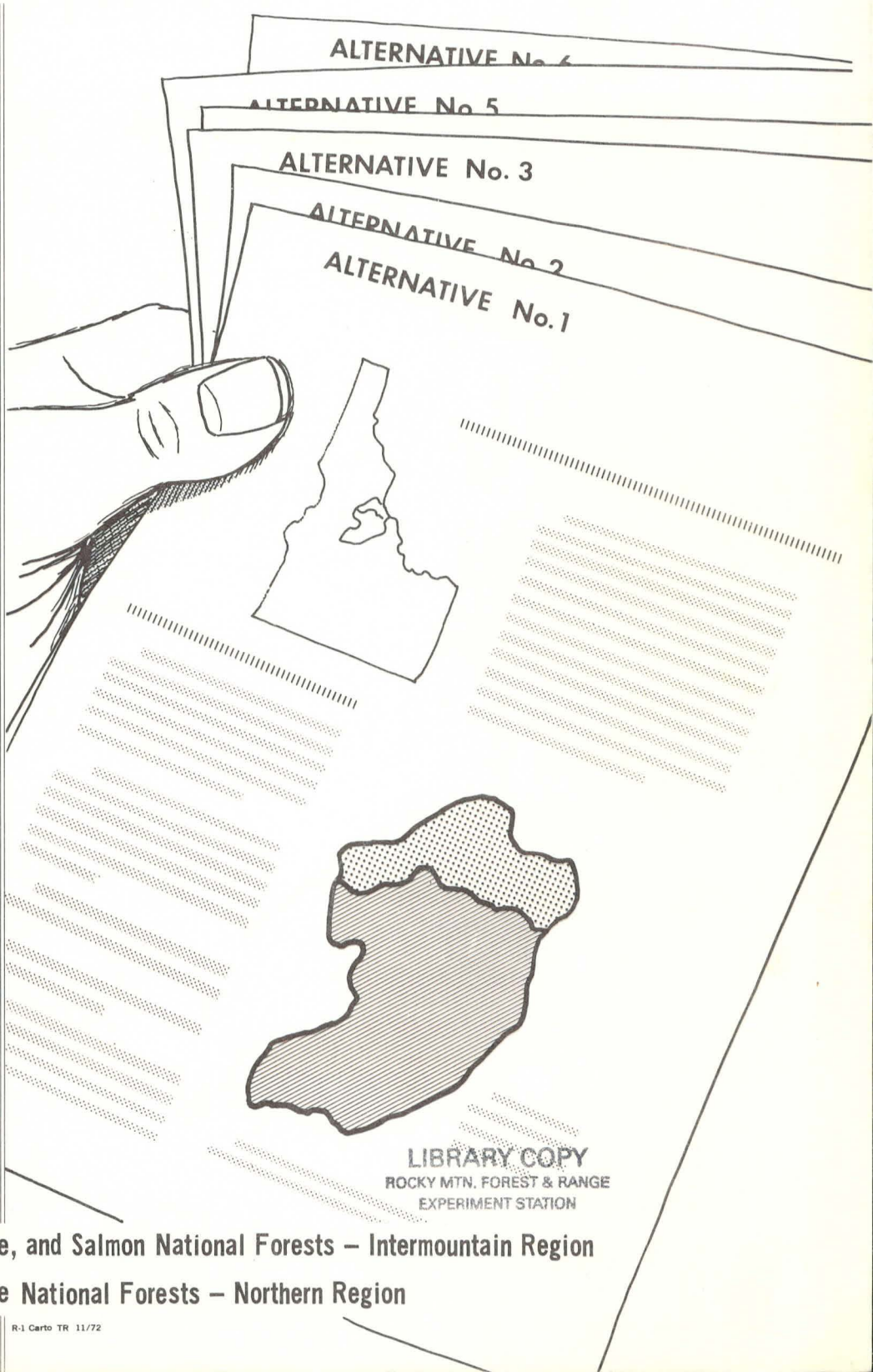
POSSIBLE
management alternatives

for the IDAHO and SALMON RIVER BREAKS PRIMITIVE AREAS
and the adjoining portion of the SALMON RIVER



1973

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EXPERIMENT STATION

Boise, Challis, Payette, and Salmon National Forests – Intermountain Region

Bitterroot and Nezperce National Forests – Northern Region

R-1 Carto TR 11/72

This booklet invites you to help decide future management of the Idaho and the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Areas, and the adjoining portion of the Salmon River. Six possible management alternatives are shown herein. There are many other alternatives, and we invite your comments and suggestions on others you feel are appropriate as well as those shown in this booklet. We encourage your ideas in the form of a letter or personal visit to any of the Forest offices listed below or by participating in the public workshop meetings to be held early in 1973.

Please let us have the benefit of your thoughts and recommendations by March 1, 1973.

April 1, 1973

Bitterroot National Forest
316 North Third Street
Hamilton, MT 59840

Boise National Forest
1075 Park Blvd.
Boise, ID 83706

Challis National Forest
Forest Service Building
Challis, ID 83226

Payette National Forest
Forest Service Building
P.O. Box 1026
McCall, ID 83638

Salmon National Forest
Forest Service Building
P.O. Box 729
Salmon, ID 83467

Nezperce National Forest
319 East Main
Grangeville, ID 83530

Regional Forester
Intermountain Region
Federal Building
324 25th Street
Ogden, UT 84401

Regional Forester
Northern Region
Federal Building
Missoula, MT 59801

National Forest WILDERNESSES & PRIMITIVE AREAS

as of November 1st 1972

(11 Western States)

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FOREWARD

This booklet deals with the management alternatives for the Idaho and Salmon River Breaks Primitive Areas and the adjoining portion of the Salmon River. The Primitive Area Reviews are authorized by the Wilderness Act of 1964 and the Salmon River Study is authorized by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968.

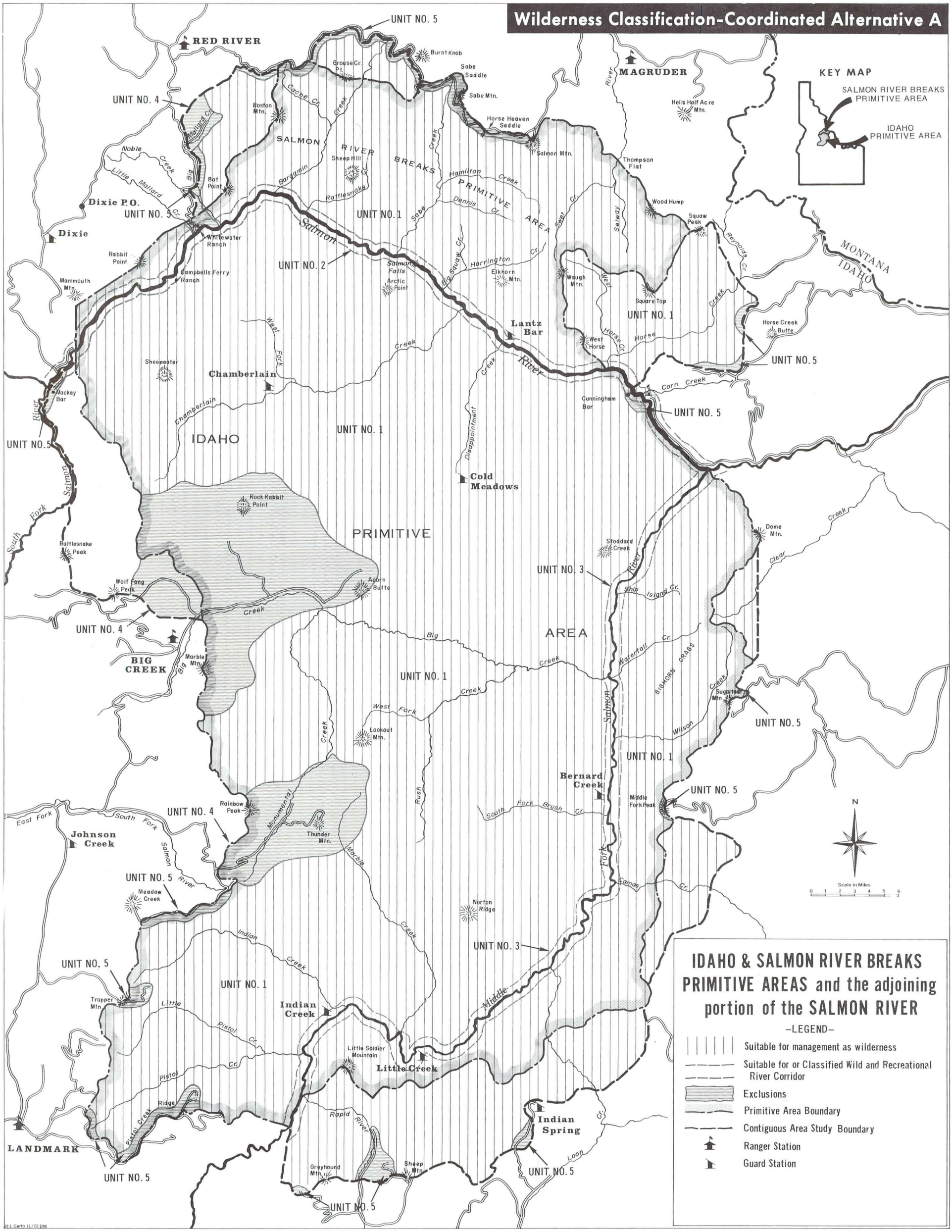
The Primitive Areas contain 1,449,614 acres, and the contiguous study lands for both studies encompass an additional 248,074 acres. The Primitive Areas are being studied to determine their suitability for preservation as Wilderness and for other forms of management.

The Salmon River area under study extends from the town of North Fork, Idaho, to its confluence with the Snake River, a distance of about 237 miles. The purpose of the study is to determine its suitability as a potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The Resource Inventory and management alternatives for the entire length of river under study are contained in two separate booklets in this package. Only the alternative forms of management for that portion of the Salmon River from the mouth of the Middle Fork to the mouth of the South Fork of the Salmon River, a distance of about 62 miles, have been included in the alternative discussion presented in this booklet.

The management alternatives for the two Primitive Areas and the adjoining portion of the Salmon River have been closely coordinated because of their inter-relationships and influences on one another.

In addition to the management alternatives description and maps shown in the following section, the booklet also includes some management implications for each alternative plan. A comparison of the values retained or foregone for the six possible alternatives is contained at the end of the booklet.

Wilderness Classification-Coordinated Alternative A



IDAHO & SALMON RIVER BREAKS PRIMITIVE AREAS and the adjoining portion of the SALMON RIVER

–LEGEND–

- Suitable for management as wilderness
- Suitable for or Classified Wild and Recreational River Corridor
- Exclusions
- Primitive Area Boundary
- Contiguous Area Study Boundary
- Ranger Station
- Guard Station

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POSSIBLE MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES AND RELATED MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS FOR THE IDAHO AND SALMON RIVER BREAKS PRIMITIVE AREAS AND THE ADJOINING PORTION OF THE SALMON RIVER

Wilderness Coordinated Alternative A (Refer to Map A)

This alternative proposes that most of the two Primitive Areas, plus the contiguous areas under study, be classified as a single Wilderness. The only areas recommended for exclusion from Wilderness would be those areas which show substantial evidence of man's activities, principally roads. The Salmon River so encompassed would be classified Wild and Recreational with Wilderness classification superimposed over it. Wilderness would also be superimposed over the Middle Fork of the Salmon River which is already classified as a Wild River.

Management Implications:

A. Area Classified as Wilderness - (Unit 1)

1. Acquire all non-Federal lands. The acquisition of these lands would require approval for condemnation authority by the Secretary of Agriculture.

2. Remove all structures and improvements except those having historical or archaeological importance and such administrative improvements as deemed necessary to facilitate management and protection of the areas as Wilderness.

3. Prohibit new structures, improvements, or uses that do not conform to Item No. 2 above. Require all improvements by outfitters and guides to be of a temporary nature.

4. Phase out powerboats and aircraft use. Section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act states that these uses may be permitted. However, if this alternative were chosen, management direction would be to phase out the use of powerboats and aircraft until the public indicates a change in this direction.

5. Initiate air restriction (no aircraft within 1,000 feet of ground surface).

B. River Corridors

1. Main Salmon River segments (Unit 2) classified as:

   a. Wild - (Corn Creek downstream to South Fork of Salmon River). All management implications for Wilderness would apply and the Wild River area within 1/4 mile of the river would be withdrawn from mineral entry.

b. Recreational - (Corn Creek upstream to Middle Fork of Salmon River). All management implications for Wilderness would apply for that portion of the Recreational River area encompassed by Wilderness.

2. Middle Fork of Salmon River (Unit 3 - already classified):

Wilderness would be superimposed over the established Wild River classification. The most restrictive provisions of either Act would apply.

C. Areas Not Classified as Wilderness

1. Manage as unclassified National Forest land (unit 4) subject to the range of permitted uses as indicated by the study analyses.

2. Provide campgrounds, picnic areas, and other facilities as needed to serve as jumpoff points for Wilderness trips and to enhance the recreation experience of the visitors (Unit 5).

Wilderness Classification-Coordinated Alternative B-4

KEY MAP

SALMON RIVER BREAKS PRIMITIVE AREA

IDAHO PRIMITIVE AREA

RED RIVER

MAGRUDER

Dixie P.O.

Dixie

Johnson Creek

BIG CREEK

LANDMARK

Lantz Bar

Chamberlain

Cold Meadows

Bernard Creek

Indian Creek

Little Creek

Indian Spring

IDAHO

MONTANA

UNIT NO. 1

UNIT NO. 2

UNIT NO. 3

UNIT NO. 4

UNIT NO. 5

UNIT NO. 6

SALMON RIVER BREAKS PRIMITIVE AREA

Salmon River

Middle Fork

South Fork

Big Creek

Camas Cr.

Corn Creek

Horse Creek

Loon Creek

Rapid River

Pistol Creek

Indian Creek

Marble Creek

Rush Creek

Wilson Creek

Waterfall Cr.

Stoddard Creek

Ship Island Cr.

Clear Creek

Dome Mtn.

Sugarloaf Mtn.

Middle Fork Peak

Squaw Peak

Wood Hump

Thompson Flat

Hells Half Acre Mtn.

Salmon Mtn.

Horse Heaven Saddle

Sabe Saddle

Sabe Mtn.

Burnt Knob

Grouse Cr. Pt.

Boston Mtn.

Sheep Hill

Bat Point

Whitewater Ranch

Campbells Ferry Ranch

Rabbit Point

Mammouth Mtn.

Sheepeater

Mackay Bar

Arctic Point

Salmon Falls

Elkhorn Mtn.

Waugh Mtn.

Square Top

West Horse

Cunningham Bar

Rock Rabbit Point

Rattlesnake Peak

Wolf Fang Peak

Acorn Butte

Lookout Mtn.

Rainbow Peak

Thunder Mtn.

Meadow Creek

Norton Ridge

Trapper Mtn.

Little Saddle Mountain

Greyhound Mtn.

Sheep Mtn.

Scale in Miles 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

N

IDAHO & SALMON RIVER BREAKS PRIMITIVE AREAS and the adjoining portion of the SALMON RIVER

–LEGEND–

- Suitable for Management as Wilderness
- Suitable for Unroaded Recreation Area Management
- Suitable for Wild, Scenic and Recreational River Corridor
- Classified Wild River Corridor
- Exclusions
- Primitive Area Boundary
- Contiguous Area Study Boundary
- Ranger Station
- Guard Station

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Wilderness Coordinated Alternative B-4 (Refer to Map B-4)

This alternative proposes that most of the two Primitive Areas and the contiguous areas under study be classified as two separate Wildernesses. This alternative is much the same as Alternative A, except that a Wild and Scenic River corridor along the main Salmon River is proposed between the two Wildernesses, and the total area recommended for exclusion from Wilderness is expanded to include the "Dixie Tail" of the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area.

Management Implications:

A. Areas Classified as Wildernesses - (Unit 1)

1. Permit non-Federal inholdings to continue.

2. Remove all structures and improvements except those having historical or archaeological importance and such administrative improvements as deemed necessary to facilitate management and protection of the areas as Wilderness.

3. Prohibit new structures, improvements, or uses that do not conform to Item No. 2 above. Requires all improvements by outfitters and guides to be of a temporary nature.

4. Permit continued aircraft use where already established. Section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act states that this use may be permitted. However, if this alternative were chosen, management direction would be to continue the use of aircraft until the public indicates a change in this direction.

B. River Corridor

1. Main Salmon River segments (Unit 2), the boundary of which would be an average of 1/4 mile from each side of the river, would be classified as:

a. Wild (Corn Creek downstream to Big Mallard Creek)

(1) Permit continued powerboat use. The same management direction would apply as for aircraft use under Item A., 4. above.

(2) Permit yearlong outfitter camps that are harmonious with the surroundings and cannot be viewed from the river.

(3) Permit only those new permanent habitations on privately owned land that cannot be viewed from the river.

(4) Provide primitive-type recreation development for the convenience of the user and for protection of the environment.

(5) Area within 1/4 mile of the river would be withdrawn from mineral entry.

b. Scenic (Big Mallard Creek downstream to South Fork of Salmon River)

(1) Permit continued powerboat use. The same management direction would apply as for aircraft use under Item A., 4. above.

(2) Permit compatible yearlong outfitter camps.

(3) Permit new permanent habitations on privately owned land that are harmonious with the area.

(4) Provide primitive-type recreation development for the convenience of the user and for protection of the environment.

c. Recreational (Middle Fork of Salmon River downstream to Corn Creek)

(1) Maintain this segment south of the river in its present condition.

2. Middle Fork of Salmon River (Unit 3 - already classified): Wilderness would be superimposed over the established Wild River classification. The most restrictive provisions of either Act would apply.

C. Areas Not Classified as Wilderness or Wild or Scenic River

1. "Dixie Tail"

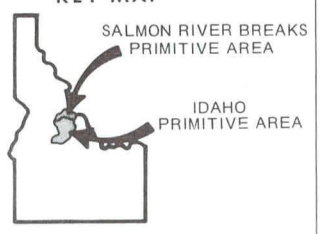
a. Administer the "Dixie Tail" (Unit 6) to preserve its natural beauty through an unroaded and undeveloped type of management.

2. Other Unclassified

a. Manage as unclassified National Forest land (Unit 4) subject to the range of permitted uses as indicated by the study analyses.

b. Provide campgrounds, picnic areas, and other facilities as needed to serve as jumpoff points for Wilderness trips and to enhance the recreation experience of the visitors (Unit 5).

Wilderness Classification-Coordinated Alternative C-5



UNIT NO. 1
UNIT NO. 2
UNIT NO. 3
UNIT NO. 4
UNIT NO. 5
UNIT NO. 6
SALMON RIVER BREAKS PRIMITIVE AREA
IDAHO PRIMITIVE AREA
RED RIVER
MAGRUDER
Dixie P.O.
Dixie
Lantz Bar
Chamberlain
Cold Meadows
Johnson Creek
Bernard Creek
Indian Creek
Little Creek
Indian Spring
BIG CREEK
LANDMARK
Burnt Knob
Grouse Cr. Pt.
Sabe Saddle
Sabe Mtn.
Boston Mtn.
Horse Heaven Saddle
Salmon Mtn.
Hells Half Acre Mtn.
Thompson Flat
Wood Hump
Squaw Peak
Sheep Hill
Bat Point
Whitewater Ranch
Rabbit Point
Campbells Ferry Ranch
Mammouth Mtn.
Salmon Falls
Arctic Point
Elkhorn Mtn.
Waugh Mtn.
Square Top
Horse Creek Butte
West Horse
Cunningham Bar
Corn Creek
Sheepeater
Mackay Bar
Rock Rabbit Point
Rattlesnake Peak
Wolf Fang Peak
Acorn Butte
Marble Mtn.
Lookout Mtn.
Rainbow Peak
Thunder Mtn.
Meadow Creek
Norton Ridge
Trapper Mtn.
Little Soldier Mountain
Greyhound Mtn.
Sheep Mtn.
Dome Mtn.
Staddard Creek
Ship Island Cr.
Waterfall Cr.
Sugarloaf Mtn.
Middle Fork Peak
Scale in Miles 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
N

IDAHO & SALMON RIVER BREAKS PRIMITIVE AREAS and the adjoining portion of the SALMON RIVER

–LEGEND–

- Suitable for Management as Wilderness
- Suitable for Unroaded Recreation Area Management
- Suitable for or Classified Wild Scenic and Recreational River Corridors
- Exclusions
- Primitive Area Boundary
- Contiguous Area Study Boundary
- Ranger Station
- Guard Station

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Wilderness Coordinated Alternative C-5 (Refer to Map C-5)

This alternative proposes that several areas of known mineralization be excluded from Wilderness as well as the exclusions previously described under Alternative B-4.

The main Salmon Wild or Scenic River corridor would be expanded to include the Middle Fork of Salmon River (already classified Wild and Scenic River), thus creating three distinct Wildernesses.

Management Implications:

A. Areas Classified as Wildernesses - (Unit 1)

1. Permit non-Federal inholdings to continue.

2. Remove all structures and improvements except those having historical or archaeological importance and such administrative improvements as deemed necessary to facilitate management and protection of the areas as Wilderness.

3. Prohibit new structures, improvements, or uses that do not conform to Item No. 2 above. Require all improvements by outfitters and guides to be of a temporary nature.

4. Permit continued aircraft use where already established. Section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act states that this use may be permitted. However, if this alternative were chosen, management direction would be to continue the use of aircraft until the public indicates a change in this direction.

B. River Corridor

1. Main Salmon River segments (Unit 2), the boundary of which would be an average of 1/4 mile from each side of the river, would be classified as:

a. Wild (Corn Creek downstream to Big Mallard Creek)

(1) Permit continued powerboat use. The same management direction would apply as for aircraft use under Item A., 4. above.

(2) Permit yearlong outfitter camps that are harmonious with the surroundings and cannot be viewed from the river.

(3) Permit only those new permanent habitations on privately owned land that cannot be viewed from the river.

(4) Provide primitive-type recreation development for the convenience of the user and for protection of the environment.

(5) Area within 1/4 mile of the river would be withdrawn from mineral entry.

b. Scenic (Big Mallard Creek downstream to South Fork of Salmon River)

(1) Permit continued powerboat use. The same management direction would apply as for aircraft use under Item A., 4. above.

(2) Permit compatible yearlong outfitter camps.

(3) Permit new permanent habitations on privately owned land that are harmonious with the area.

(4) Provide primitive-type recreation development for the convenience of the user and for protection of the environment.

c. Recreational (Middle Fork of Salmon River downstream to Corn Creek)

(1) Maintain this segment south of the river in its present condition.

2. Middle Fork of Salmon River (Unit 3 - already classified)

a. Continue management under the approved river plan.

C. Areas Not Classified as Wilderness or Wild or Scenic River

1. "Dixie Tail"

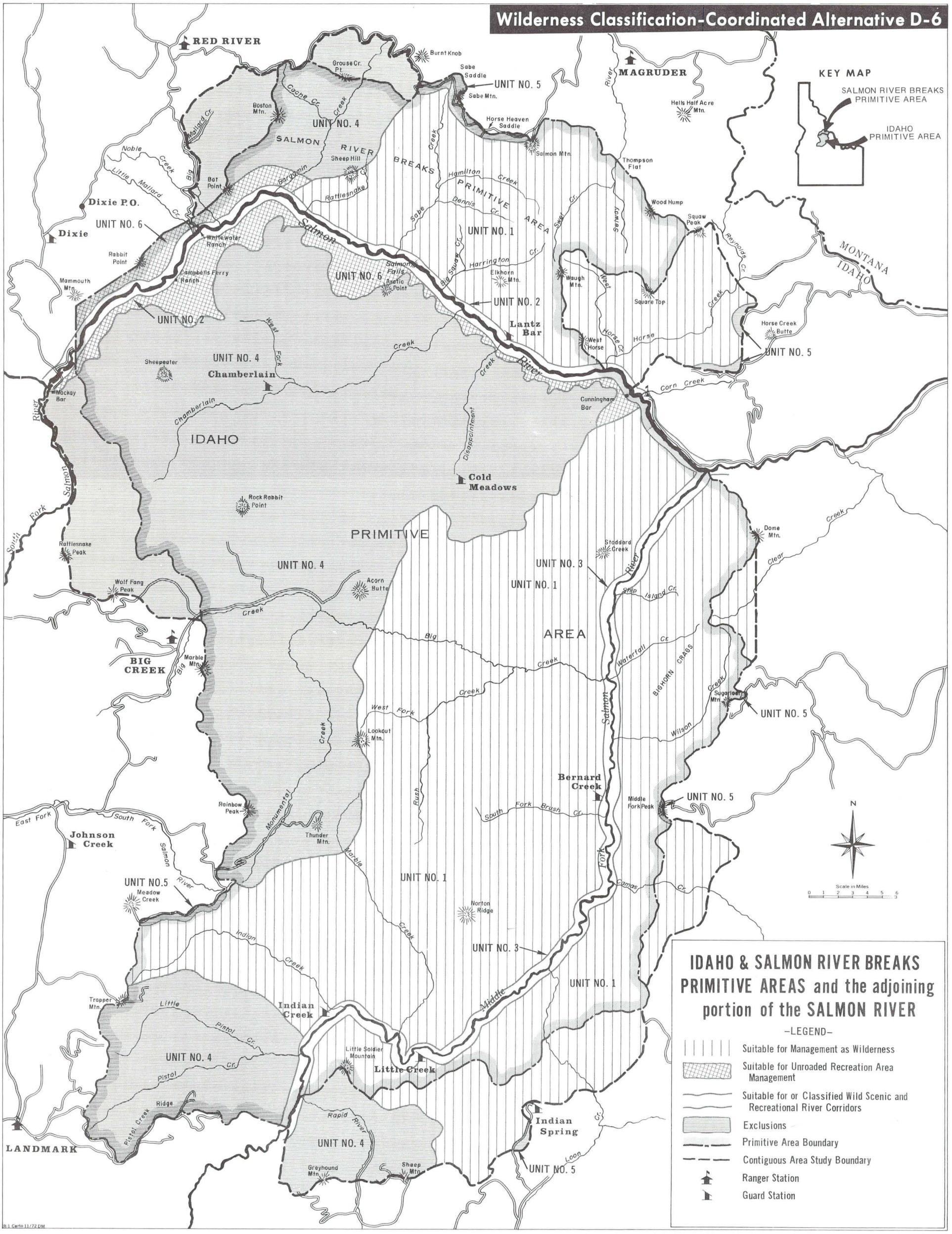
a. Administer the "Dixie Tail" (Unit 6) to preserve its natural beauty through an unroaded and undeveloped type of management.

2. Other Unclassified

a. Manage as unclassified National Forest land (Unit 4) subject to the range of permitted uses as indicated by the study analyses.

b. Provide campgrounds, picnic areas, and other facilities as needed to serve as jumpoff points for Wilderness trips and to enhance the recreation experience of the visitors (Unit 5).

Wilderness Classification-Coordinated Alternative D-6



IDAHO & SALMON RIVER BREAKS PRIMITIVE AREAS and the adjoining portion of the SALMON RIVER

–LEGEND–

- Suitable for Management as Wilderness
- Suitable for Unroaded Recreation Area Management
- Suitable for or Classified Wild Scenic and Recreational River Corridors
- Exclusions
- Primitive Area Boundary
- Contiguous Area Study Boundary
- Ranger Station
- Guard Station

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Wilderness Coordinated Alternative D-6 (Refer to Map D-6)

This alternative is essentially the same as Alternative C-5 except that the area excluded from Wilderness classification is expanded to include some areas of relatively good timber production potential, as well as the main Salmon River canyon visual corridor.

Management Implications:

A. Area Classified as Wilderness (Unit 1)

1. Permit non-Federal inholdings to continue.

2. Remove all structures and improvements except those having historical or archaeological importance and such administrative improvements as deemed necessary to facilitate management and protection of the areas as Wilderness.

3. Prohibit new structures, improvements, or uses that do not conform to Item No. 2 above. Require all improvements by outfitters and guides to be of a temporary nature.

4. Permit continued aircraft use where already established. Section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act states that this use may be permitted. However, if this alternative were chosen, management direction would be to continue the use of aircraft until the public indicates a change in this direction.

B. River Corridor

1. Main Salmon River segments (Unit 2), the boundary of which would be an average of 1/4 mile from each side of the river, would be classified as:

a. Wild (Corn Creek downstream to Big Mallard Creek)

(1) Permit continued powerboat use. The same management direction would apply as for aircraft use under Item A., 4. above.

(2) Permit yearlong outfitter camps that are harmonious with the surroundings and cannot be viewed from the river.

(3) Permit only those new permanent habitations on privately owned land that cannot be viewed from the river.

(4) Provide primitive-type recreation development for the convenience of the user and for protection of the environment.

(5) Area within 1/4 mile of the river will be withdrawn from mineral entry.

b. Scenic (Big Mallard Creek downstream to South Fork of Salmon River)

(1) Permit continued powerboat use. The same management direction would apply as for aircraft use under Item A., 4. above.

(2) Permit compatible yearlong outfitter camps.

(3) Permit new permanent habitations on privately owned land that are harmonious with the area.

(4) Provide primitive-type recreation development for the convenience of the user and for protection of the environment.

c. Recreational (Middle Fork of Salmon River downstream to Corn Creek)

(1) Maintain this segment south of the river in its present condition.

2. Middle Fork of Salmon River (Unit 3 - already classified)

a. Continue management under the approved river plan.

C. Area Not Classified As Wilderness or Wild or Scenic River

1. "Dixie Tail" and main Salmon River canyon visual corridor (Unit 6)

a. Administer these areas to preserve their natural beauty through an unroaded and undeveloped type of management.

2. Other Unclassified

a. Manage as unclassified National Forest land (Unit 4) subject to the range of permitted uses as indicated by the study analyses.

b. Provide campgrounds, picnic areas, and other facilities as needed to serve as jumpoff points for Wilderness trips and to enhance the recreation experience of the visitors (Unit 5).

Unroaded Recreation Area Management-Coordinated Alternative E-6

KEY MAP

SALMON RIVER BREAKS PRIMITIVE AREA

IDAHO PRIMITIVE AREA

RED RIVER

MAGRUDER

Burnt Knob

Grouse Cr. Pt.

Sabe Saddle

Sabe Mtn.

Hells Half Acre Mtn.

Horse Heaven Saddle

Salmon Mtn.

Thompson Flat

Boston Mtn.

Cache Cr.

Mallard Cr.

Noble Creek

Little Mallard Cr.

Big Creek

Bat Point

Sheep Hill

Bargamin Creek

Rattlesnake Cr.

Hamilton Creek

Dennis Cr.

Sabe Creek

Sabe Cr.

Salmon River Breaks PRIMITIVE AREA

Wood Hump

Squaw Peak

Reynolds Cr.

Dixie P.O.

Dixie

Wallowater Ranch

Rabbit Point

Mammouth Mtn.

Campbells Ferry Ranch

Salmon River

Big Squaw Cr.

Harrington Cr.

Salmon Falls

Arctic Point

Eikhorn Mtn.

Waugh Mtn.

West Horse Creek

Square Top

Horse Cr.

Horse Creek Butte

MONTANA

IDAHO

UNIT NO. 1

UNIT NO. 2

UNIT NO. 4

Lantz Bar

Sheepeater

Chamberlain

West Fork Chamberlain Creek

Mackay Bar

Cunningham Bar

Corn Creek

Disappointment Creek

Cold Meadows

IDAHO

PRIMITIVE

AREA

Rock Rabbit Point

Rattlesnake Peak

Wolf Fang Peak

Acorn Butte

Dome Mtn.

Stoddard Creek

Clear Creek

Ship Island Cr.

Waterfall Cr.

Big Creek

Bighorn Crags

Sugarloaf Mtn.

Wilson Creek

BIG CREEK

Marble Mtn.

Lookout Mtn.

West Fork Creek

Rainbow Peak

Monumental Creek

Thunder Mtn.

Bernard Creek

Middle Fork Peak

South Fork Bruin Cr.

Rush Creek

Marble Creek

Johnson Creek

East Fork South Fork Salmon River

Meadow Creek

Norton Ridge

Indian Creek

Trapper Mtn.

Little Pistol Cr.

Pistol Cr.

Pistol Creek Ridge

Little Soldier Mountain

Little Creek

Middle Fork

Camas Cr.

Rapid River

Greyhound Mtn.

Sheep Mtn.

Indian Spring

Loon Cr.

LANDMARK

N

Scale in Miles

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

IDAHO & SALMON RIVER BREAKS PRIMITIVE AREAS and the adjoining portion of the SALMON RIVER

–LEGEND–

- Suitable for Unroaded Recreation Area Management
- Suitable for or Classified Wild, Scenic and Recreational River Corridors
- Exclusions
- Primitive Area Boundary
- Contiguous Area Study Boundary
- Ranger Station
- Guard Station

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Unroaded Recreation Area Coordinated Alternative E-6 (Refer to Map E-6)

This alternative proposes to declassify the two Primitive Areas with the stipulation that a portion of the study areas would be managed under a roadless type of recreation management.

The areas recommended for exclusion from a roadless type of recreation management are essentially the same as shown in Alternative D-6.

This alternative would have no impact on the main Salmon River classification alternatives.

Management Implications:

A. Areas Administered Under a Roadless Type of Recreation Management (Unit 1)

1. Manage without additional permanent roads, providing a primitive recreation experience in a near-natural setting reached primarily by trail.

2. Virtually all present uses and structures would be compatible with this type of management.

3. Provide recreation facilities as needed for user convenience and protection of the environment.

4. Motorized vehicles such as snowmobiles and motor bikes may be permitted in suitable areas.

B. River Corridor

1. Main Salmon River segments (Unit 2), the boundary of which would be an average of 1/4 mile from each side of the river, would be classified as:

a. Wild (Corn Creek downstream to Big Mallard Creek)

(1) Permit continued powerboat use. The same management direction would apply as for aircraft use under Item A., 4. above.

(2) Permit yearlong outfitter camps that are harmonious with the surroundings and cannot be viewed from the river.

(3) Permit only those new permanent habitations on privately owned land that cannot be viewed from the river.

(4) Provide primitive-type recreation development for the convenience of the user and protection of the environment.

(5) Area within 1/4 mile of the river would be withdrawn from mineral entry.

b. Scenic (Big Mallard Creek downstream to South Fork of Salmon River)

(1) Permit continued powerboat use. The same management direction would apply as for aircraft use under Item A., 4. above.

(2) Permit compatible yearlong outfitter camps.

(3) Permit new permanent habitations on privately owned land that are harmonious with the area.

(4) Provide primitive-type recreation development for the convenience of the user and protection of the environment.

c. Recreational (Middle Fork of Salmon River downstream to Corn Creek)

(1) Maintain this segment south of the river in its present condition.

2. Middle Fork of Salmon River (Unit 3 - already classified)

a. Continue management under the approved river plan.

C. Areas Not Administered Under Roadless Type of Recreation Management or Classified as Wild or Scenic River (Unit 4)

1. Manage as unclassified National Forest land subject to the range of permitted uses as indicated by the study analyses.

Unclassified Area - Coordinated Alternative F-1

KEY MAP

SALMON RIVER BREAKS PRIMITIVE AREA

IDAHO PRIMITIVE AREA

RED RIVER
MAGRUDER
Burnt Knob
Grouse Cr. Pt.
Sabe Saddle
Sabe Mtn.
Hells Half Acre Mtn.
Boston Mtn.
Cache Cr.
Creek
Mallard Cr.
Horse Heaven Saddle
Salmon Mtn.
Thompson Flat
Noble
Creek
Big
Little Mallard Cr.
Bat Point
Sheep Hill Cr.
Bargamin
Rattlesnake
Hamilton Creek
Dixie P.O.
Dixie
Dennis Cr.
Sabe Creek
Swet Cr.
Yankey
Wood Hump
Squaw Peak
Reynolds Cr.
MONTANA
IDAHO
Whitewater Ranch
Salmon
Rabbit Point
Campbells Ferry Ranch
Salmon Falls
Arctic Point
Big Squaw Cr.
Harrington Cr.
Elkhorn Mtn.
Waugh Mtn.
West
Square Top
Creek
Mammouth Mtn.
Lantz Bar
Horse Creek Butte
West Horse
Horse Cr.
Horse
Creek
West Fork
Creek
Sheepeater
Chamberlain
Creek
River
Corn Creek
Mackay Bar
Cunningham Bar
Chamberlain
IDAHO
Disappointment
Cold Meadows
UNIT NO. 1
Rock Rabbit Point
PRIMITIVE
Stoddard Creek
UNIT NO. 3
Dome Mtn.
Clear
Creek
Rattlesnake Peak
Wolf Fang Peak
Acorn Butte
Ship Island Cr.
Big
Creek
AREA
Marble Mtn.
Big
Creek
Waterfall Cr.
BIGHORN CRAGS
Creek
Sugarloaf Mtn.
West Fork
Creek
UNIT NO. 1
Lookout Mtn.
Salmon
Wilson
Bernard Creek
Rush
Creek
Rainbow Peak
Monumental
Creek
South Fork Brush Cr.
Middle Fork Peak
East Fork
South Fork
Salmon River
Johnson Creek
Thunder Mtn.
Marble
Creek
Fork
Camas Cr.
Meadow Creek
Norton Ridge
UNIT NO. 1
Indian
Creek
Indian Creek
Trapper Mtn.
Little
Pistol Cr.
UNIT NO. 1
UNIT NO. 3
Middle
Little Soldier Mountain
Little Creek
Pistol
Cr.
Ridge
Pistol Creek
Rapid River
Indian Spring
Cr.
LANDMARK
Greyhound Mtn.
Sheep Mtn.
Loon

N

Scale in Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 6

IDAHO & SALMON RIVER BREAKS PRIMITIVE AREAS and the adjoining portion of the SALMON RIVER

–LEGEND–

- Unclassified Area
- Classified Wild River Corridor
- Primitive Area Boundary
- Contiguous Area Study Boundary
- Ranger Station
- Guard Station

R-1 Carto 11/72 DM

Unclassified Coordinated Alternative F-1 (Refer to Map F-1)

This alternative proposes to declassify the two existing Primitive Areas. As unclassified National Forest land (Unit 1), these areas would be managed subject to the range of permitted uses as indicated by the study analyses. The main Salmon River would remain unclassified and available for potential hydropower development. The Middle Fork of Salmon River (Unit 3) will continue to be managed under the approved river plan.

CHANGE FROM THE PRESENT

(SUBJECTIVE ANALYSIS)

LEGEND	
↑ SIGNIFICANT INCREASE	⇝ TREND UNCERTAIN
↗ SLIGHT INCREASE	→ NO CHANGE
⌐ INCREASE THEN LEVEL OFF	↘ DECREASE THEN INCREASE
↖ INCREASE THEN DECREASE	↳ DECREASE THEN LEVEL OFF
	↘ SLIGHT DECREASE
	↓ SIGNIFICANT DECREASE

ITEM	ALTERNATIVES					
	A	B-4	C-5	D-6	E-6	F-1
DOMESTIC GRAZING (AUM)	→	→	→	→	→	→
TIMBER HARVEST (MBF)	→	→	⌐	⌐	⌐	⌐
TIMBER REGENERATION COST	→	→	⌐	⌐	⌐	⌐
OUTFITTERS (No.)						
PACKERS	→	→	↘	↘	↘	↓
FLOATBOAT GUIDES	⌐	→	→	→	→	↘
POWERBOAT GUIDES	↓	→	→	→	→	↓
MINERAL OUTPUT	↓	↓	⇝	⇝	⇝	⇝
HYDROPOWER OUTPUT	→	→	→	→	→	↑
FLOOD RISK	→	→	↗	↗	↗	↓
WILDERNESS ACRES AVAILABLE	↗	↗	→	↘	↓	↓
FREE FLOWING RIVER (Mi)	→	→	→	→	→	↓
POLLUTION RISK	↘	→	↗	↗	↗	↑
WILDLIFE NUMBERS						
ELK & DEER	→	→	→	↳	↳	↘
SHEEP & GOATS	→	→	→	↓	↓	↓
FISH NUMBERS						
ANADROMOUS	→	→	→	→	→	↓
RESIDENT	→	→	↗	↗	↗	⌐
FISH PLANTING (FREQ.)	↓	→	↗	↗	↗	↑
RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES						
WILDERNESS (V.D.)	↑	→	↘	↘	↓	↓
DISPERSED (V.D.)	↑	→	↘	↘	↗	↓
DEVELOPED (V.D.)	↑	→	↗	↗	↗	↑
HUNTING (H.D.)	↘	⌐	⌐	⌐	⌐	⌐
FISHING (F.D.)	⌐	⌐	⌐	⌐	⌐	⌐
RECREATION DEVELOPMENT COST	→	→	↗	↗	↑	↑
FIRE OCCURRENCE (FREQ.)	→	→	→	↗	↗	↗
FIRE SUPPRESSION COSTS	↗	→	↘	↓	↓	↓
EROSION RISK	↘	→	↗	↗	↗	↑
STRUCTURES & IMPROVEMENTS (No.)	↘	↘	↘	↘	→	↗
AIRCRAFT USE (LANDINGS)	↓	→	↗	↗	↗	↗
POWERBOAT USE (V.D.)	↓	→	→	→	→	↗ *
MILES OF MAIN ROAD	→	→	↗	↗	↗	↑
ROAD COSTS	→	→	↗	↗	↗	↑
NON-FEDERAL LANDS (Ac.)	↓	→	→	→	→	→
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES PRESERVED	↗	→	→	→	→	↓
HISTORICAL SITES PRESERVED	↗	→	→	→	→	↓
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	↗	↗	↗	↑	↑	↑
NET PRESENT WORTH ($)	↘	↗	↗	↑	↑	↑
No. OF JOBS GENERATED	↘	→	↗	↑	↑	↑

* POWERBOAT USE MAY CHANGE FROM RIVER USE TO RESERVOIR USE

AUM = ANIMAL UNIT MONTH
MBF = THOUSAND BOARD FEET
No. = NUMBER
Mi = MILE
FREQ = FREQUENCY
V.D. = VISITOR DAY
H.D. = HUNTER DAY
F.D. = FISHERMAN DAY
Ac. = ACRES

COMPARISON OF THE SIX POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVES - A SYNOPSIS

Considerations	Alternative A A single Wilderness for most of both Primitive Areas, superimposed over the main and Middle Fork, Salmon River.	Alternative B-4 Two Wildernesses separated by river corridor along the main Salmon River.	Alternative C-5 Three Wildernesses separated by river corridors along the main Salmon River and the Middle Fork with the mineralized areas excluded.	Alternative D-6 Three Wildernesses separated by river corridors along the main Salmon River and the Middle Fork with the mineralized and timber potential areas excluded.	Alternative E-6 Declassify both Primitive Areas and administer under a roadless type of recreation management, excluding the mineralized and timber potential areas. River corridors would be classified.	Alternative F-1 Declassify both Primitive Areas. Salmon River would remain unclassified. Middle Fork would remain classified.
	Impacts	Impacts	Impacts	Impacts	Impacts	Impacts
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
Wildlife Harvest: Animals are numerous and varied. Deer and elk are the most abundant big-game animals. Winter range is located along the rivers and varies from good to poor condition. Big-game numbers exceed winter range capacity.	Reduced harvest is anticipated because of the elimination of aircraft and power boat access.	Harvest will increase slightly as hunting pressures increase.	Improved access in the mineralized areas would probably result in only a slight increase in harvest. Winter range rehabilitation would be limited to the river corridors and would be only partially successful because of the continued large big-game herds as well as environmental constraints.	Development would destroy some wildlife habitat and alter wildlife movement patterns.		
	Little opportunity for winter range improvement because of continuing large deer and elk herds as well as environmental constraints.			Improved access over about half of the area would probably result in increased harvests and better winter range condition. Bighorn sheep and goat numbers would drop drastically.		Deer, elk established habitat balance would be at a favorable level. Bighorn sheep and goat populations would be virtually nil.
				Habitat rehabilitation would be conducted as needed outside of those areas established as Wilderness.	Habitat rehabilitation would be conducted as needed.	
	It is estimated that hunting pressure (hunter days) will double over the next 10 years regardless of which alternative is adopted. Overkill would be prevented by administrative means, such as adjusted seasons or buck-only hunts.					
Fish Harvest: Both anadromous and resident fisheries exist. Major streams proving important spawning areas for salmon and steelhead. Resident fisheries provide the greatest onsite use.	Fishing pressure on both anadromous and resident fish will increase at a relatively slow pace because of restricted access. The number of fisherman days is expected to double and reach maximum capacity within the next 30-50 years. Fish planting by primitive means only.	Fishing pressure on resident fish will accelerate at a relatively slow pace because of restricted access. The number of fisherman days is expected to double and reach maximum capacity within the next 30-50 years. Fish planting mostly by airdrop.	A 10-year period of accelerated fishing pressure on resident fish can be expected in those areas made easily accessible as a result of these alternatives. This accelerated period in fishing pressure would probably taper off to a normal annual increase of 7-8 percent. It is estimated that harvest will exceed natural fish propagation capacity in all areas in about 50 years and increased fish planting programs would be accelerated thereafter. Fishing quality and value per fisherman day would decrease as fishing pressure increases.			
			Developments would result in some accelerated siltation of anadromous and resident fish spawning areas.			Fishing pressure on anadromous fish would increase at an accelerated rate. The number of fisherman days would double and reach maximum capacity within 10 years. However, if downstream dams are constructed, fish harvest of anadromous species would be eliminated on main Salmon River.
	Fishing pressure on anadromous fish would increase at a uniform pace. The number of fisherman days would nearly double and reach maximum capacity within the next 40 years.					

E-6

Considerations	Alternative A	Alternative B-4	Alternative C-5	Alternative D-6	Alternative D-6	Alternative F-1
	Impacts	Impacts	Impacts	Impacts	Impacts	Impacts
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Continued) Domestic Grazing: Domestic livestock have grazed the areas for well over 100 years. Current use is primarily by transportation stock. There are two cattle grazing units in the Big Mallard Creek drainage.	Within the areas proposed as Wilderness, the grazing of livestock, where established, shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations as are deemed necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture. Within areas not proposed as Wilderness, livestock grazing would be permitted in coordination with land capabilities and other resources.					
Timber Harvest: Approximately 86 percent of the Idaho PA and 77 percent of the Salmon River Breaks PA supports tree growth. The dominant cover type is Douglas-fir. The total sawtimber volume exceeds 9 billion BF on the IPA and 1.6 billion BF on the SRBPA.	No timber harvest within the Wilderness. Harvest in the exclusions would be virtually nil.		Harvest would be permitted in Unit 4. Annual allowable cut is estimated @ 4,700 MBF in the IPA and 3,200 MBF in the SRBPA.	Harvest would be permitted in Unit 4. Annual allowable cut is estimated at 18,500 MBF in the IPA and 7,700 MBF in the SRBPA.		No harvest in the area of the Middle Fork Wild River classification. Harvest would be permitted throughout the remainder of both Primitive Areas. Annual allowable cut is estimated @ 35,000 MBF in the IPA and 12,000 MBF in the SRBPA.
Outfitters: There are over 100 outfitters and guides providing packer and boating services at the present time. They provide an essential service associated with present use of the area. Most are using semipermanent type camps.	Within the established Wilderness, improvements used by outfitters would be of a temporary nature. Outfitting associated with powerboats and aircraft would cease. The demand for these services would shift to and accelerate the demand for packer and floatboat outfitting. Adding to this acceleration would be the increased demand resulting from National publicity concerning Wilderness and Wild and Scenic River classification.	Permit yearlong outfitter camps that are harmonious with the surroundings and cannot be viewed from the main Salmon River corridor. The present number of outfitters would remain constant. However, the demand for all forms of outfitting service would be expected to accelerate as a result of National publicity concerning Wilderness classification. All forms of outfitting service would be expected to accelerate as a result of National publicity concerning Wilderness classification. River outfitting, particularly floatboating, would be expected to accelerate as a result of National publicity concerning Wild and Scenic classification of the main Salmon River.	There would be a slight decrease in the number of outfitters providing packer services. The number of outfitters providing boating services would remain fairly constant. For the boating outfitters and the remaining packers, the demand for services would continue to increase.	There would be a considerable decrease in the number of outfitters providing packer services.	The demand for packer services would be drastically reduced as would the demand for boat outfitting on the main Salmon. The demand for float boating would continue to increase on the Middle Fork.

Considerations	Alternative A Impacts	Alternative B-4 Impacts	Alternative C-5 Impacts	Alternative D-6 Impacts	Alternative E-6 Impacts	Alternative F-1 Impacts
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Continued) Mineral Development: The mineral deposits within the area, both lode and placer, have not been extensively developed and their production has been small, primarily because of the transportation problems. It has long been known that a large portion of the IPA is highly mineralized.	Within the area established as Wilderness, prospecting may continue indefinitely if such activity is carried on in a manner compatible with the preservation of the Wilderness environment. Existing mining and leasing laws would prevail until the end of 1983. Thereafter, these lands would be withdrawn from mineral entry. Areas excluded from Wilderness or river classification would be open to mineral entry. Within the river corridor, mineral entry would be prohibited in the segments classified as Wild.	River segments classified as Scenic and Recreation would be open to mineral entry.			The entire area, other than that classified as Wild River, would remain open to mineral entry.	
Potential Hydropower, Flood Control, and Navigation: Power potential of the Salmon River from North Fork downstream, based on an average streamflow is 2,590,000 kilowatts average continuous generation. Flow control potential is minor and is related to the effectiveness of controlling lower Columbia River flood damage of the 1894 flood magnitude. Navigation potential relates only to lake-type recreational opportunities.	Segments of the Salmon River would be classified pursuant to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, and the river reach from North Fork to the Snake River would remain unimpounded and would be managed as a free flowing river.					The main Salmon River would be available for water resource development. Black Canyon, Crevice (the only two hydropower sites presently adjacent to the Primitive Areas), Lower Canyon, and other dams could be constructed and capable of producing annually an average of about 1,200 megawatts of energy, and providing lower Columbia River flood protection. Navigation would be limited to lake-type recreational opportunities. Rafts or barges could be utilized in transporting, minerals, forest, and agricultural products on the reservoirs.

Considerations	Alternative A Impacts	Alternative B-4 Impacts	Alternative C-5 Impacts	Alternative D-6 Impacts	Alternative E-6 Impacts	Alternative F-1 Impacts
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (Continued) Potential Irrigation: Potential irrigation projects which would interfere with land or river classification do not produce benefits until after the year 2020 as determined by the study analysis.	No effect on these alternatives until at least after the year 2020.	Incidental local irrigation on private lands would be permitted.				
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY Wilderness: Most of the area is suitable for Wilderness classification.	Would create a very large high quality Wilderness.	Would establish additional Wildernesses, yet the overall effect would be a reduced quality of Wilderness. Improved access and developed facilities would place large numbers of people directly adjacent to the Wildernesses. The associated noise and increased use would add to devaluate the Wilderness quality over much of the area.			Would establish no Wilderness.	
River Corridors: The Middle Fork of the Salmon River is presently classified as a Wild River through the study area. The Salmon River is presently a free-flowing unclassified river.	The Salmon River between the two Primitive Areas would be classified as Wild and Recreational. Wilderness classification would be superimposed over both classified rivers. The most restrictive provisions of either Act would apply.	Segments of the Salmon River between the two Primitive Areas would be classified as Wild, Scenic, or Recreational. Wilderness classification would not be superimposed over the main Salmon River corridor. Wilderness classification would be superimposed over the Middle Fork. The most restrictive provisions of either would apply.	Wilderness classification would not be superimposed over the Middle Fork Wild River corridor.		The Middle Fork would be managed as a Wild River corridor.	The main Salmon River would remain unclassified and available for potential hydropower development.

Considerations	Alternative A Impacts	Alternative B-4 Impacts	Alternative C-5 / Alternative D-6 Impacts	Alternative E-6 Impacts	Alternative F-1 Impacts
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (Continued) Pollution Control: A minimal amount of solid waste, water, air, and noise pollution exists at present, except in the areas of concentrated public occupancy, near airfields, along river corridors, and around alpine lakes.	With only limited access within the established Wilderness, pollution would be reduced over most of the area. The potential for pollution along river corridors would increase as use increases. Sewerage and solid waste pollution abatement efforts would be directed toward protection of the Wilderness resource. Noise pollution associated with motor noise would be eliminated.	The potential for pollution would be as is, increasing slightly as use increases. Pollution control efforts within the Salmon River corridor would be directed toward onsite abatement for the convenience of the user as well as to protect the environment.	The potential for all forms of pollution would increase, primarily outside of the established Wildernesses. Within the established Wilderness, pollution control efforts would be directed toward protection of the Wilderness resource. Pollution control efforts within the Middle Fork and main Salmon River corridors would be directed toward onsite abatement for the convenience of the user as well as to protect the environment. Within exclusions, modern onsite pollution abatement facilities would be provided at developed recreation sites.	The potential for all forms of pollution would increase. Modern centralized pollution abatement facilities would be provided.	Pollution control efforts within the Middle Fork Wild River corridor would be directed toward onsite abatement for the convenience of the user as well as to protect the environment.
	Within exclusions, primitive onsite abatement facilities would be provided at developed Wilderness jumpoff sites.				
Preservation of Fish & Wildlife: About 285 species of mammals, birds, fishes, and other small wildlife are known or thought to inhabit the areas. These animals are an important factor in the ecology of the area as well as providing a source of recreation and scientific study.	No change in the protection of fish and wildlife from present Primitive Area management. Exclusions from Wilderness classification would be managed to protect and enhance these values in coordination with other resource management activities. Management of the resource would be carried out in cooperation with State and Federal agencies.				
	No dams allowed on classified rivers. Anadromous fish habitat would be preserved essentially in its present condition.				
	Decrease in planting of resident fish due to aircraft restrictions.	Decrease in the populations of resident fish and quality of habitat due to increasingly greater access.		Fish and wildlife habitat improvement projects would be conducted as needed.	Anadromous fish populations would be eliminated due to hydropower developments.

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Alternative A</th><th>Alternative B-4</th><th>Alternative C-5</th><th>Alternative D-6</th><th>Alternative E-6</th><th>Alternative F-1</th></tr>
<tr><th>Considerations</th><th>Impacts</th><th>Impacts</th><th>Impacts</th><th>Impacts</th><th>Impacts</th><th>Impacts</th></tr>
<tr><td>ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (Continued)
Irreversible Commitment of Resources:</td><td colspan="5">None within areas suitable for Wilderness or in classified river corridors.
Exclusions from Wilderness and areas devoted to roadless recreation management would be subject to the range of permitted uses as indicated by the study analyses and may include road construction, timber harvesting, and mineral development.</td><td>Land area outside of wild river corridors would be open for potential mineral development.</td><td>Land area and main Salmon River would be managed subject to the range of permitted uses as indicated by the study analyses, including road construction, timber harvesting, mineral development, and river impoundments.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fire Management:
Fires have long been common throughout the area. Most start from lightning. However, man-caused fires are increasing. Detection is by lookouts and aerial observations. smokejumpers and aerial retardant drops are the backbone of initial attack efforts.</td><td>Fire occurrence would continue at about its present level. Aircraft and motorboat use would be discontinued, making access to fires much more difficult and time consuming. The acreage burned annually would increase greatly.</td><td colspan="2">There would be a slight increase in man-caused fires as use within the area continues to increase.
Detection and suppression action would continue in its present form.</td><td colspan="3">Increasing use would increase the hazard of man-caused fires. Improved road access would significantly reduce suppression costs, as well as acreage burned annually.
Improved road access over part of the area would result in a slight reduction in annual suppression costs and acreage burned.
Natural fires may have some beneficial effects on wildlife and the ecology of the area where fire is allowed to play its natural role.</td></tr>
</table>

Considerations	Alternative A Impacts	Alternative B-4 Impacts	Alternative C-5 Impacts	Alternative D-6 Impacts	Alternative E-6 Impacts	Alternative F-1 Impacts
SOCIAL FACTORS Recreation Opportunities: A wide range of dispersed type recreation opportunities exist. Floatboating on the Middle Fork and main Salmon River represents the largest single recreation activity taking place at the present time. Powerboating, hunting, fishing, and camping are other major activities. Use is now concentrated around roads, major airfieds, and rivers.	Within the areas proposed as Wilderness, recreation facilities would be provided only if needed for protection of the Wilderness.				Would emphasize a broad range of recreation opportunities.	
	Would establish the maximum area for a high quality Wilderness experience. Patterns of use would change because of more restrictive access. Floatboating would remain the dominant activity. Motorized vehicles would be prohibited. Roadend areas within the exclusions would be developed with facilities to serve as primary jumpoff points for entrance into the Wilderness.	Would establish two large areas for high quality Wilderness experience. Patterns of use would remain essentially unchanged from the present. Within the Salmon River corridor, primitive-type recreation facilities would be provided for the convenience of the user and to protect the environment. Within Units 4 and 5, facilities would be developed to serve as jumpoff points for entrance into the Wilderness.	Would establish three areas within which a Wilderness experience could be gained. Patterns of use would remain essentially unchanged. However, annual visitor increase would accelerate as a result of improved access.	About half of the total area will be established into three Wildernesses within which a Wilderness experience can be gained.	About half of the total area would be managed to provide a primitive recreation experience in a near natural setting reached primarily by trail. Recreation facilities would include those needed for user convenience. Motorized vehicles, such as snowmobiles and trail bikes, may be permitted.	Within most of the area, recreation visitors would utilize highly developed facilities. Scenic driving, camping, and picnicking would be main activities. The main Salmon River, if dammed, would be available for concentrated water oriented activities, such as motor boating and water skiing. Within the Middle Fork River corridor, facilities would be provided for the convenience of the user and to protect the environment.
			Within the Middle Fork and main Salmon River corridors, facilities would be provided for the convenience of the user and to protect the environment.			
			Within Units 4 and 5, a limited number of campgrounds, picnic areas, and other facilities would be developed as needed to accommodate concentrated recreation demands.	Within Units 4 and 5, recreation opportunities would emphasize use of highly developed areas. Scenic driving, camping, and picnicking would be main activities. Solitude would generally not be available as part of the recreation experience gained in these units.		
Structures and Improvements: Numerous structures and improvements exist on both public and private lands. Common facilities include guard stations, lookouts, summer homes, barns, stock structures, and sprinkler systems.	Within the established Wildernesses, structures and improvements except those having historical or archaeological importance would be removed from public lands. Administrative improvements other than those needed for protection of the area would be removed.				All existing structures and improvements would be permitted to continue.	
	Within exclusions, existing structures and improvements would be permitted to continue. New facilities would be developed as needed.				New administrative facilities would be developed only in roaded areas.	New facilities would be restricted from seen areas of the river in the Middle Fork Wild River corridor.
		Within the river corridors classified as Wild, permit new permanent habitations that cannot be viewed from the river.				
Aircraft and Powerboats: Aircraft are used extensively throughout the area. 24 airfields exist on both public and private lands. Powerboat use is well established on the Salmon River.	The use of aircraft and powerboats would be discontinued. Airfields would be allowed to revert back to a natural condition.	Within the proposed Wildernesses and river corridors, the use of aircraft would be continued where already established and use would increase. Airfield maintenance would be held to a minimum necessary to insure public safety. No new airfields would be developed. Powerboat use would continue where presently established (Salmon River).			Aircraft use would continue to increase throughout the area. Some existing airfields would be expanded and rehabilitated to accommodate increasing use. New airfields would be developed as needed. Powerboat use would continue to be prohibited from the Middle Fork Wild River corridor.	
			Within the exclusions, airfield maintenance would be accomplished as necessary to handle the increasing use. It is probable that some fields would be extended and surfaced. New airfields would be developed as needed.			

Considerations	Alternative A Impacts	Alternative B-4 Impacts	Alternative C-5 Impacts	Alternative D-6 Impacts	Alternative E-6 Impacts	Alternative F-1 Impacts
SOCIAL FACTORS (Continued) Roads: Over 100 miles of roads penetrate the study areas. All are single-lane, low standard access routes. Traffic is usually associated with mining, fishing, sightseeing, or hunting.	Existing roads would remain open. Roaded areas would be excluded from the proposed Wildernesses. Within exclusions, road maintenance and rehabilitation would be accomplished only as needed to insure public safety and resource protection. No new permanent roads would be developed.		Road development, outside of Wildernesses and areas devoted to unroaded recreation management, will take place as needed to accommodate recreation and resource management administrations.			The Middle Fork Wild River corridor will remain roadless.
Non-Federal Lands: There are 9,644 acres of non-Federal land within the two Primitive area study boundaries. Approximately 4,224 acres are in private ownership.	Secure all non-Federal lands within the established Wilderness through condemnation.	Non-Federal inholdings would be permitted to continue within the proposed Wildernesses. Within the Wild and Scenic River corridors, harmonious private developments would be insured through the purchase of scenic easements where needed.			No effort would be made to secure ownership of non-Federal lands.	
Net Present Worth: This is the total income derived throughout the period minus the total expenses incurred. Both income and costs were discounted back to the present time. The discount rate used was 10 percent. All of the alternatives analyzed resulted in positive net present worth values indicating that the discounted income stream was greater than the discounted costs incurred in all cases.	The limited resource development and curtailment of some existing activities, would result in the lowest net present worth.	A gradual increase in the use of all forms of outfitting services and greater recreation access would result in a net present worth greater than Alternative A.	Improved road access in the mineralized areas, increased wildlife and fish harvest, reduced fire suppression costs, campground and picnic area development costs and benefits, timber harvest, the need to abate pollution, and changes in outfitter operation all add up to a net present worth slightly greater than Alternative B-4.	The costs incurred through road construction, pollution abatement, recreation facility development, offset by benefits derived through increased timber harvest and recreation use, combined with changes in outfitters operations, fire control and the wildlife situation to exhibit a net present worth considerably greater than Alternative C-5.		Net income from full potential development would lead to the largest net present worth. The net benefits generated from hydropower development were not estimated.

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